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OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to "the China Mail.")

THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 24.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

There was fierce fighting to the south
of Lens.

We hold the German trenches to the
northwest of Greengrassier and the
enemy's losses are particularly heavy.

The Portuguese troops repulsed two
attacks to the northwest of La Bassée.

The German artillery is active to the
north east of Ypres.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.
A German official message, transmitted
by wireless, states:—

We recaptured trenches to the south
of the Ypres-Menin road.

We destroyed 21 Tanks on Wednes-
day and repulsed the Canadians attempt-
ing to enter Lens.

There is intense artillery activity on
both sides of the Meuse.

We evacuated Hill 304.

Our fire prevented troops massing for
an attack to the north of Louvemont.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Italian offensive is progressing
all along the line, and the attacks
are not slackening.

Prisoners are still flowing in. The
numbers mentioned in the bulletin
do not include those in hospital,
which are numerous.

On the northern rim of the Carso,
which is comprised of a stairway of
peaks and is one of the most impor-
tant positions between Gorizia and
the sea, the enemy's picked troops
are resisting furiously, but are losing
ground.

20,000 MEN, 500 OFFICERS AND 60 GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

An Italian official report states:—
The battle is continuing. We have
carried positions and repulsed violent
counter-attacks.

Our prisoners now total 20,000 men,
500 officers and 60 guns.

Our aeroplanes bombed massed troops
and dropped fifteen tons of bombs on
the enemy's communications.

The enemy persists in his fruitless
attempts in the Treviso.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY OPERATIONS IN RIGA REGION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Besides driving back the Russian
advanced cavalry posts in the region
of Mukkum, to Kemmern, the Ger-
mans are attacking from Kallvitem,
29 miles to the west of Riga, along
the road to Riga, via Shloks, between
the river Au and the Tural marsh.

The Germans have captured the
Russian advanced positions and the
Russians have retired one or two
miles to the north.

It is too early yet to say whether
the offensive will develop on the
vast scale foreshadowed by General
Korniloff.

A Russian official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—

The Rumanians repulsed enemy
attacks to the north of Grozesteli
and to the north-east of Soveja.

The enemy occupied part of a
trench in the direction of Buzen, but
a counter-attack drove him out.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, states:—

Leaving the trenches our troops
reached the Au river and some places
on the coast.

We repulsed attacks near Soveja
and in the Susita valley.

GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.

General Korniloff is again visiting
Petrograd.

COSSACKS' COUNCIL AND THE CONTROL OF THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.

The Cossacks' Council has passed
a significant resolution, denying the
right of the Council of Workmen's
and Soldiers' Delegates to intervene
in the reorganisation of the army and
expressing faith in General Korniloff,
as being the only General capable of
restoring the fighting power of Russia
and also intimating that in the event
of General Korniloff's removal, the
Council renounces the responsibility
for any action of the Cossacks at the
Front or in the rear.

(Continued on Page 4.)

The Chinese Mail

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INTIMATIONS

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the Bank of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (91/-) per share for the year ending 31st December, 1916, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2036

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution viz:—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1917.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

2042

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, 1st Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1917 with the report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August, 1917 to 1st September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager & Secretary.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 2042

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situated at VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:—

1. EIGHT brick-buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU-THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CH. DE LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator,
Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND

CORNEE PORK.

Put up in KERO and BARREL

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Have you tried the handy pocket size tin of 25?

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THREE TALES FROM FRANCE.

I.—AT THE CHATEAU.

"Must have been a pretty village once," observed the Intelligence Officer. "Yes. Makes you hate the bally war, doesn't it," replied the spatterman at his side.

A French village had stood on the spot. Now all that was left were a few masses of tumbled bricks, with here and there, the remains of a well showing its jagged outline above the waste of shell craters. A little way apart lay a great pile of masonry where the chateau had stood, and leading to it could be traced the skeleton of its once stately avenue of trees. Blackened and torn by shells they now raised their shattered trunks and limbs to the sky or sprawled in ruin upon the mud. A scene of utter desolation. There was life enough, though, at the chateau, for its cellars housed the headquarters of a British division, and cars and motor-cycles and orderlies came and went continually along the road.

Then, as the two officers watched, a figure, different indeed from the alert ones in khaki, was seen moving slowly to and fro in what had been the chateau garden.

"What's that fellow?" said the Intelligence Officer.

"Oh, he's an old French civilian. Used to own the chateau. Huns shot his wife. He buried some stuff there, he says. Persers all right you know. Got permission from the French and from G.H.Q. to come here. Nice old chap. I've asked him to have dinner with us to-night."

"I've got to raise dinner somewhere myself," said the Intelligence Officer. "Rights. We'll find you some."

"Thanks. So long, old then," was the reply, and the Intelligence Officer went his way.

The old Frenchman told many stories during dinner of the coming of the Germans and of their cruel blood lust, and no one could withhold pity from this worn old man with the look of infinite weariness in his eyes.

Finally the Intelligence Officer rose. "So long you chaps. I've got some maps to do. Thanks awfully," he said, and was gone.

Five minutes later he reappeared with a sergeant and five men and arrested the old Frenchman.

"Happened to be at Bonn University with him, and recognized him, though it is a devilish good disguise," he explained to the others. "He's an actor on the German stage, and a damned clever spy, he added."

II.—THE ROADMAKER.

It was an infantry working party driving a road across what had once been a battlefield. The French had fought there, but now the English had taken over the line and were opening up a half-destroyed road.

A soldier, working in front, leaned on his pick and called across to his mate. "Say, Tom, give us a hand with this old 'Ur and snuff 'em off the road."

"What old 'Ur?"

"This 'ere. See 'is boots a-sittin' out of the ground."

"Oh, above some stones on 'im."

"Dunno, 'e might 'ave bin a decent cov' for all you know. Don't be so 'Un-

nish. 'E seems to have put up a decent scrap, anyway."

"I can tell that, Mr. Knowin'!"

"Well, look at the 'ole 'e's in. Them there's Mauser cartridges—dozens of 'em must 'ave fired—lyin' about. There's 'is steel helmet, too, with an 'ole in the front—bullet at close range looks like. An' there's 'is bayonet broken. An' look at them 'Frenchies' graves just 'ere. Reckon 'e strayed some of 'em before they did 'im in. 'E must 'ave been left behind when the others retired like. Not much bloomin' 'Kaiserlud about 'im, I reckon."

"Oh, or right. Gimme a spade. We'll shove 'im in by those Frenchies. Fraps 'e's pal' 'l'do the like to us some day, I think."

They worked for a while and placed the remains under the shadow of the nearest wooden cross. Then said the first man, "Wot do these 'ere 'Uns 'ave on their graves—wotting like?"

"'E's one. 'An' Allemand, 'e says. 'That's French, 'I believe."

"You'd best put 'Ere lies an 'Un-Rest in peace. 'Then you'll know what yer talkin' about. 'E's an inky pencil."

So there is a wooden cross in France which bears the name of a French soldier on one side and the rough English tribute to a brave foe on the other.

III.—THE CARELESS-NESS OF PRIVATE WILSON.

No 2476 Private Wilson E. was the most recklessly careless youngster in the company, and had a genius for losing articles of kit beyond that of any man in the regiment. As a result he was usually a defaulter and under stoppages of pay. Still his officers were disposed to judge him leniently, for he was always a lucky lad in the trenches and invariably cheerful. His platoon officer, one Warrinder, indeed, never despaired of reforming him, but nearly gave up hope when informed, just before going into the trenches, that Private Wilson had lost not only his steel helmet and identity disc, but by some marvellous means, his boots. Consequently Private Wilson went into the line that time in black disgrace.

"On the second day in, Warrinder's company commander, after prolonged researches with a periscope, announced that he believed the enemy had made a gap in his own wire. "Go and have a squirt at it to-night, Warrinder, will you?" he said. "they might be going to do a raid or something. Who'll you take with you?"

"Only young Wilson. He's a good boy on patrol. I hate a crowd on these Boche wire jobs. Too much bally din," he replied.

They lay in a shell hole for two mortal hours listening in vain for any unusual activity in the German trenches, and in that shell hole Wilson left his rifle. As soon as they got inside Warrinder noticed the loss.

"Go and get it, and come back here when you have," directed his officer. Going across No Man's Land alone was a pretty rotten job, thought Warrinder, but dash it all, a fellow must be taught to hang on to his rifle.

An hour passed and Wilson did not return. Warrinder was uneasy. "Hope that kid hasn't got snappered," he remarked. At the end of three hours he said, "I never ought to have sent that youngster out alone. I'm going put to look for him."

At that moment the waterproof sheet at the bottom of the dug-out stairs was pushed aside and Wilson entered breathless. "They're coming over to-night, sir," he said. "When I got out, there was three patrols of 'em about. I didn't let them see me, and went over to where I judged my rifle was. Then I heard a lot of tramping about in their trenches so I stopped out to see what was up. Then a lot came out with some things like long drain-pipes, and some more came out and lay down in a line. Then—"

"Wake up, old man. Huns on the ramp," said Warrinder, kicking his commander in the ribs.

The men were quietly told to "stand to." Lewis and machine gunners were warned, and the batteries behind girded themselves for battle. Then Verey lights soared in the air and revealed a party of Germans retiring after laying a tube of explosive under our wire. On the instant every fire bay and emplacement squirted death, and the gunners, with scientific fury, charged with losing by perfect aim German trenches and the narrow strip between. It did not last long, but the raid was very much nipped in the bud.

Five days later, on the battalion coming out of the trenches, Private Wilson appeared before his company commander, charged with losing by perfect aim articles—i.e., his shrapnel helmet, identity disc, and boots.

"Well, Wilson," said the captain, "you did a good bit of work the other night stopping out there alone to see what the Boche was up to. We'll say these things were 'destroyed by shell fire,' but you won't get off next time."

"Left turn! Quick march! Charge dismissed," said the sergeant major.

"The captain turned to Warrinder. "I'm putting that lad's name in for a Military Medal," he said.

Good, but hell lose that when he gets it," responded Warrinder.

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ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES
AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or
a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

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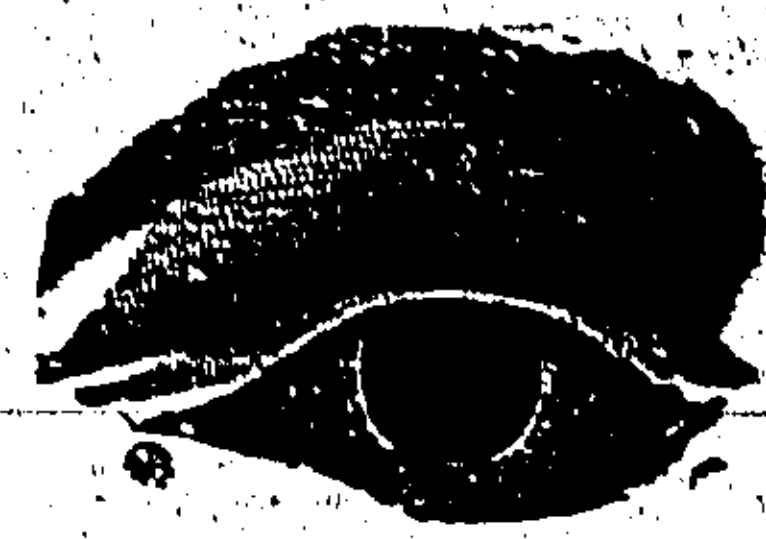
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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The Best Remedy known for
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Telegraphic Address

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 28th August, 1917, commencing at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duvoisin Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 390.

In One Lot. The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$900. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS.

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL" Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (By Rev. G. A. Buxby, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam Tin King" translates by E. J. Kital) ... 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 20

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office from 3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, to 4th Floor, YORK BUILDING, Chater Road.

S. C. ISMAIL & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1917. 2066

WANTED.

RICKSHAW, second hand. Reply, quoting price, to Box No. 999, C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2021

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with copy of References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 450, C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable BOUTHS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Colmaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Building.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

11, Morrison Hill Road.

THE WAR IN THE MOUNTAINS.

"A FEW STEPS HIGHER."

[BY HEDWARD KIPPLING.]

For a special job, specialists; but for all jobs, youth above everything! That portion of the Italian frontier where men must mount as well as climb is held by Alpine Regiments. The corps is recruited from the people who inhabit, and know what is in the mind of the mountains—men used to carrying loads along 18-inch paths round thousand-foot drops. Their talk is the slang of mountains, with a special word for every mood and state of snow, ice, or rock, and elaborately particular as a Zulu's talk when he is describing his cattle. They wear a smock but adorned with one eagle feather (worn down to an honourable stump now); the nails upon their boots resemble and are kept as sharp as the fangs of wolves; their eyes are like our airman's eyes; their walk on their own ground suggests the sea; and a more cheery set of hard-bitten, clean-skinned, steady-eyed young devils I have never yet had the honour to meet.

"What do you do?" I was foolish enough to demand of them from the security of a mess-room 7,000 feet up among pines and snows. For the moment the foreman of the expedition of the mountain view.

"Oh, come and see," said those joyous children. "We are working a few steps higher 'up the road.' It is only a few steps."

They took me by ear above the timber line on the edge of the basin, to the steep foot of a dominant rock-wall which I had seen approaching, for hours back, along the road. Twenty or thirty miles away the pallid mass of it had looked no more than implacably hostile—much as Mont Blanc looks from the lake. Coming nearer it had grown steeper and a wilderness of wretched crags and fissures had revealed themselves. At close range from almost directly below, the thing, one perceived, went up sheer, where it did not bulge outwards, like a ship's side at launching. Every monstrous detail of its face, etched by sunshine through utterly clear air, crashed upon the sight at once; overwhelming the mind as a new world might, wearying the eye as a gigantesque enlarged photograph does.

It was hidden again by a snow tunnel, wide enough for a vehicle and two mules. The tunnel was dingy brown where its roof was thick or lighted by an uncertain blue glare where it was thin, and it broke into blinding daylight, where the May heat had melted out the arch of it. But there was graded gravel underfoot all the way, and swilling gutters carried off the snow-drip on either side. In the dark or in the dusk Italy makes but one kind of road.

"This is our new road," the joyous children explained. "It isn't quite finished, so if you'll sit on this mule, we'll take you the last few steps—only a few steps higher."

I looked up again between the towering snow-banks. There were not even wrinkles on the face of the mountain snow; but horrid, smooth, honey-coloured thumbs and pinnacles, clustered like candle-droppings round the main core of unaffected rock, and the whole framing of it bent towards me. The road was a gravel of stones and working parties. No one hurried me; no one got in his neighbor's way; there were very few orders, but even as the mule hoisted herself up and round the pebbled turn of it if the road seemed to be drawing itself into shape.

There are little engine-houses at the foot of some of the Swiss hob-runs which, for fifty centuries, used to hoist sportsmen and their bol-sheeps up to the top again by funicular. The same arrangement stood on a platform nicked out of the rock, with the very same smell of raw planks, petrol, and snow, and the same crunch of crampons on slushy ground. But instead of the cog-railway, a steel wire, supported on iron struts and carrying a steel-jalied basket, ran up the face of the rock at an angle which need not be specified. As a railway it was nothing—the merest grocery-line; they explained—and, indeed, one had seen larger and higher ones in the valleys lower down; but a certain nakedness of rock and snow beneath, and sideways blasts of air out of tunnels and rifts that we slid past, made it interesting.

At the terminus, four or five hundred feet overhead (we were more than 2,000 ft. above the sea-level in the pines) there was a system—it suggested—the marks that old-time prints on a wall after one pool it off of ledges and paths of slushy fringed snow, connecting the barracks, the cookhouse, the officers' mess, and

I presume, the parade-ground of the garrison. If the cook dropped a bucket, he had to go down 600 ft. to retrieve it. If a visitor went too far round a corner to admire the marvellous panoramas, he became visible to unartistic Austrians, who promptly tossed off a shrapnel. All this eagle's nest of a world in two dimensions boiled with young life and energy, as the planks and girders, and packages of other stuff camped up the aerial, and the mountain above leaned upward over it all, hundreds of feet yet to the top.

"Our real work is a little higher up—only a few steps," they urged, but I revealed that it was Dante himself who says how litter it is to climb up and down other people's stairs. Besides, their work was of no interest to anyone except the enemy round the corner. It was just the regular routine of these parts. They outlined it for the visitor. You climb up a fissure or a rock-chimney—by shoulder or knee-work, such as mountaineers understand—and at night for choice, because by day the enemy drops stones down the chimney. One Alpine company took a fortnight of winter nights to work up one such chimney, but then they had to carry machine-guns, and some other things, with them.

"By the way, some of our machine-guns are of French manufacture, so our Machine Gun Corps souvenir—please, take it, we want you to have it—represents the heads of France and Italy side by side."

And when you emerge from your chimney—which it is best to do in storm or gale, since nailed boots on rock make a noise—you find either that you command the enemy's post on the top, in which case you destroy him; or cut him off from supplies by gunning the only goat-path that brings them; or you find the enemy commands you from some unsuspected cornice or knob of rock. Then you go down again—it you can—and try elsewhere. And that is how it is done all along that section of frontier where the ground does not let you do otherwise.

Special work is somewhat different. You select a mountain-top which you have reason to believe is filled with the enemy and all his works. You effect a lodgment there with your teeth and toe-nails; you mine into the solid rock with compressed air-drills for as many hundred yards as you calculate may be necessary. When you have finished, you fill your galleries with nitro-glycerine and blow the top off the mountain. Then you occupy the crater with men and machine-guns as fast as you can. Thus you secure your dominating position from which you can gain other positions by the same means.

But surely you know all about this. You've seen the "Castelletto," someone said. It stood outside in the sunshine, a rifted bastion crowned with peaks like the roots of mole-hills. The largest peak had gone. A chasm, a crater, and a vast rock-slide took its place. Yes, I had seen the Castelletto, but I was interested to see the men who had blown it up.

"Oh, he did that. That's him."

A man with the eyes of a poet or a musician laughed and nodded. Yes, he owned, he was mixed up in the affair of the Castelletto—had written a report on it, too. They had used thirty-five tons of nitro-glycerine for that mine. They had brought it up by hand—in the old days when he was a second lieutenant and men lived in tents, before wire-railways were made—a long time ago.

"And your battalion did it all?"

"No, not all, by any means, but—before we'd finished with the Castelletto we were miners and mechanics and all sorts of things we never expected to be. That is the way of this war."

"And this mining business still goes on?"

Yes, I might take it that the mining business did go on. And now would I please come and listen to a little music from their band. It lived on the rock-ledge—and it would play the Regimental and the Company March, but—one of the joyous children shook his head sadly—

"those Austrians are not really musical. No ear for music at all."

Given a rockwall that curves over in a sounding-board behind and above a zealous band, to concentrate the melody, and rock-rills on either side to shoot the fine down a thousand feet on to hard snow-fields below, and thunderous echoes from every cranny and cul-de-sac along half a mile of resonant mountain-face, the result, I do assure you, reduces Wagner to a whisper. That they asked Austria was nothing—she was only just round the corner—but it seemed to me that all Italy must hear them across those gulfs of this air. They braved, they heaved, and they roared, the bandmen's faces poked with mirth behind the brasses, and the mountain faithfully trumpeting forth their insults all over again. The Company March did not provoke any applause—I expect the enemy had heard it too often. We embarked on

National Anthems. The "Marseillaise" was but a success estimate, drawing a perfunctory shrapnel or so, but when the band gave them and the whole accusing arch of Heaven the "Brabançonne" the enemy were moved.

"I told you they had no taste," said a young faun on a rock-shelf; "still, it shows the swine have a conscience."

But some folk never know when to stop; besides, it was time for the working parties to be coming in off the roads. So an announcement was made from high overhead to our unseen audience that the performance was ended and they need not applaud any longer. It was put a little more curtly than this, and it sounded exactly like ears being boxed. The silence spread with the great shadows of the rock-towers across the snow; there was tapping and clinking and an occasional stone-slide far up the mountain-side; the aerial railway carried on as usual; the working parties knocked off and piled tools, and the night-shifts began. The last I saw of the joyous children was a cluster of grouse-like figures a furlong overhead, standing, for there was no visible foothold, on nothing. They separated and went about their jobs, as single dots, moving up or sideways on the face of the rock till they disappeared into it like ants. Their real work was only a few steps higher up, where the observation-posts, the sentries, the supports, and all the rest live on ground encumbered with which the baboon-tracks round the mess and the barracks are level pavement.

Those rounds must be taken in every weather and light that is met at 11,000 feet, with death for company under each foot, and the width of a foot on each side, at every step of the most uneventful round. Frost-blazed rock where a blunt-nailed boot slips once and no more; mountain-blasts round the corner of ledges before the body is braced to them; a knob of rotten shale crumbling beneath the hand; an ankle twisted at the bottom of a ninety-foot rift; a roaring descent of stones loosened by snow from some corner the sun has undermined through the day, these are a few of the risks they face going and returning to the coffee and the gramophones at the mess; in the ordinary discharge of their duties.

A turn of the downward road what them and their world from sight—never to be seen again by my eyes. But the hot youth, the overplus of strength, the happy, unconsidered insolence of it all, the gravity, beautifully maintained over the coffee-cups, but relaxed when the band played to the enemy, and the genuine, boyish kindness, will remain with me. Yet, behind it all, fine as the steel-wire ropes, implacable as the mountain, one was conscious of the hardness of their race.

Don't Worry!
In here.

KEATING'S KILLS

BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

REGAL

RECORDS

ACCORDEON SOLOS.

6060 (Lady Mary Ramsay ... (Reel)

6063 (Scottish Medley ... North of the Gramophones ... (Strathspey)

6074 (Sword Dance ...)

6085 (Mary of Argyle and Horn Pipe ...)

6095 (Eightome Reel ...)

ANDERSON MUSIC

CO., LTD.

15, Des Vaux Road. TEL. 1322

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under-Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices \$1.25 and \$2.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undernoted Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase
£500
£1
FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £13 (purchase price £9 8s.) and £25 (purchase price £15 17s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £13 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Telephone 416

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
NO. 4 "BASILEA" Lyttleton Road,
4 Roomed House with Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2067

TO LET.
HOUSE ON CHEUNGCHOW
For Sept. and Oct. Cheap.

Also one to be SOLD. Large and well located.

Apply to—
J. R. SAUNDERS,
CANTON,
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2068

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.

8.15 p.m.—Opening night of the Frawley Coy.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

Noon.—Action of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 302 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 28:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pianos, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
WEDNESDAY, August 29:
Sabbath Day: Hongkong—Stock Exchange.
THURSDAY, August 30:
8.45 p.m.—Inspection of Police Reserve by D.S.P. (R.) in Queen's Statue Square.
FRIDAY, August 31:
Queen of Holland's birthday (1850).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
SATURDAY, Sept. 1:
Noon.—Union Insurance Society's Extra General Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—H.K. Hotel Co's. Half-Yearly Meeting.
8.28 p.m.—Full moon.
SATURDAY, Sept. 2:
9 p.m.—Night Fete at the V.R.C.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$38 per annum; per quarter and per month 10 and 3 respectively.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents, Credit 10 cents copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to be fixed periods will be cancelled until countermanded.

Telephone Address: "China Mail" Hongkong, C.O. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1917.

"WHAT IS SLAVERY?"

II.

We do not know how many slave-girls there are in the Colony at the present time, but if Chief Justice SMALE's estimate of 22,000 in 1878 was approximately correct, there should be something like 100,000 now, if we may base an estimate on the growth of the total population. In 1878 the total Chinese population of the Colony was about 130,000; to-day it is about 450,000. We do not think that anyone will be found to say that in the interval there has been any appreciable weakening in the adherence of the Chinese to this social custom of theirs which foreigners designate "domestic slavery"; despite the growth of Christian Missions in China. Missionaries preach against it, just as they do against a plurality of wives, but we understand that both customs prevail, even among converts to Christianity. As most people know, slavery in China is not confined to the sale of girls for domestic service. "It is perfectly well known to those acquainted with the facts," says Dr. ARTHUR SMITH, "that during several recent years in many districts stricken with famine, the sale of women and children was conducted as openly as that of mules and donkeys, the only essential difference being that the former were not driven to market. In these cases young women were taken from a region where they were in a condition of starvation, and where the population was too redundant, to a region which had been depopulated by rebels, and where for many years wives had been hard to procure. It is one of the most melancholy features of this strange state of affairs, that the enforced sale of members of Chinese families to distant provinces was probably the best thing for all parties, and perhaps the only way in which the lives, both of those who were sold as well as the lives of them could be preserved." Mr. DYER BALL says: "Slavery appears almost to be the normal condition of part of the inhabitants in a country where the rights of the individual, qua individual, are unknown, and where the conservation, preservation and perpetuation of the family are the aims of human society, and every means has to be employed with these ends in view. To this is due some of the buying and selling of human beings as chattels; for should no son be born to a man he often purchases one from poor parents and adopts him as his own. Girls are also bought to become daughters, but these can hardly be looked upon as slaves as they become the children of the family into which they are adopted, and are in no more bondage than the children born in the family itself."

Of the species of domestic slavery with which we are more particularly concerned in the present discussion, Mr. DYER BALL says there is scarcely a family of good means in Hongkong, Canton or Macao but what possesses one or often several slave girls, and this writer, who by no means favours the system (for he puts in another of his works that the abolition of this domestic slavery is one of the reforms which China must take up if she wishes to belong to the comity of civilised nations), is nevertheless constrained to say of the system: "It must, in all fairness to the Chinese, be said that this domestic slave-girl system is a very mild form of slavery, as we understand that world. The girls are, as a rule, purchased from their parents who probably sell them on account of poverty; they are sold when they are young, at any age, some as young as three years, and from that up to fifteen; but seven, eight or ten, is a common age. It is better to buy them young as they might otherwise run home. The prices range from \$10 or \$20 to \$100, the larger amounts being given for good-looking ones, as they will bring in a larger number of presents (at their marriage) to the family, and thus possibly recoup the owner with a two- or three-fold amount of money on their purchase price, besides the owner having the use of them as domestic servants for ten or more years without wages, food and clothing being the only outlay on them." It may be added that it is no uncommon occurrence for a slave-girl to remain with the family, even after marriage, to the end of her days, not from fear but from affection.

The Chief Justice might well ask, "What is Slavery?" If the domestic servitude of the Chinese is to be classed as "slavery," what about the marriage system, not only in China, but in Europe? And what about the English apprenticeship system? We should be inclined to say of slavery that it is a relative term. For instance, the indenture agreements which are common in England, would be regarded in America as "slavery." We have some recollection of a British bank clerk, a few years ago, being refused admission into the Philippines on the ground that he was under agreement to serve his employers for a period of years. Chinese domestic servitude is no more related to the idea of forced labour under the lash than is the British apprenticeship system. Still it would have been interesting to know precisely what the legal view is on the matter. Had a conviction been obtained in the alleged kidnapping case at the Criminal Sessions, the duty would have been imposed on the Court of deciding whether rights of property acquired under Chinese law or custom, in the human being, can be maintained and protected by a British Court of Law on the plea that it is a Chinese national custom, in the free exercise of which the Chinese were promised security by Royal Proclamation. Until that question has been decided in the Courts the assumption will be that the British Courts will not give any protection in such cases, and that the Royal Proclamation simply means that the custom will be tolerated, that is to say that there will be no interference with its practice by the Chinese in the Colony.

THE FRAWLEY CO.

The Frawley Company of London and New York Dramatic Stars arrived yesterday after a most successful season of five weeks in Manila. They open to-night at the Theatre Royal with a screaming farce entitled "Fair and Warmer" which will be repeated on Monday.

When Germany first announced that she was waging a war of defense she never thought she'd see the day when the statement would be one of fact.—Ex.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels move the system, and then castor oil to cleanse the bowels. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Peking telegram states that the French Minister at Peking is shortly going home.

Mr. Terence Ramsdale will give an entertainment at the Phoenix Club this evening at 9 p.m.

The next Night Fete at the Victoria Recreation Club will be held to-day week, September 8th.

Subadar Mehr Khan, 74th Punjabis, has been appointed to be an Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor.

The Bishop of Victoria will tomorrow celebrate Holy Communion at the Peak Church at 8.15 a.m., preach at All Saints Chinese Church, Yau-mat, at 11 a.m. and preach at St. John's Cathedral at 6 p.m.

Notifications are published in the current issue of the Government Gazette announcing the revision of the regulations with reference to the refund of duty on exported tobacco, and also that the fee for a Licensed Tobacco Warehouse Licence has been reduced to \$75 per annum.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PERIOD OF ITS OPERATION TO BE LIMITED.

We have received the following letter from the Colonial Secretary:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong 25th, Aug. 1917.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the objection raised by the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to the fact that the Military Service Bill contains no clause limiting the period of its operation.

Mr. Long has replied to the effect that, having regard to all the circumstances, the operation of the bill should be limited to the duration of the war and a period of six months afterwards, and an amendment will be introduced accordingly.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
CLAUD SEVERN,
Colonial Secretary.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. H. GASKELL.

The Police Reserve Headquarters was the scene of an interesting function last night, when the members of the Police Reserve bade farewell to Mr. W. H. Gaskell, formerly a member of the Reserve and who is going to England to offer his services to the Government.

Dr. Jordan, the Surgeon Superintendent, who presided over the proceedings, after expressing regret at the absence of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, referred to Mr. Gaskell's excellent work whilst in the force, and also as to how highly he was esteemed both in the force and out of it. He carried, with him on his journey the heartfelt good wishes for his future success, from his fellow reservists.

Dr. Jordan then handed Mr. Gaskell a cheque and also a certificate of his services whilst in the Reserve.

Mr. Gaskell, in reply, after expressing his esteem for the Police Reserve force, said that he thought, in his duty to offer his services to his country. It gave him great pleasure to be there to hear the kind words spoken about him and he thanked them deeply for the honour they had done him in making the presentation.

Company Sergeant Major Wilks and Inspector Eustace also referred in appreciative terms to Mr. Gaskell's conduct whilst in the Reserve, after which the ceremony concluded.

Frederick Palmer, writing in *Collier's*, says there are no extraordinary happenings any more, and that he may yet have to write about a ship of Jerusalem, conducted by the Kansas National Guard. There are some fascinating speculative possibilities in the above remark. The *Lawrence Journal-World* points out: "One can imagine a Kansas boy in the Mesopotamian expeditionary force, standing on the side of the Garden of Eden, thinking of Kansas and wishing he were back in 'Old' Country."—*Kansas City Star*.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

THE SOUTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

PEKING, Aug. 24.

Hung Hi Ling has telegraphed to the Government regarding the South-West Provinces. He recommends that Luk Wing Ting be appointed Commissioner for Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan; Fao Liang Jao be stationed at Hsueh temporarily, and that Tam Ying Hoi be instructed to maintain order in Hunan.

The Government is shortly sending Li Hoi Sun to Canton for arrange for mediation.

THE PROPOSED SENATE.

PEKING, Aug. 24.

According to a reliable report, a Mandate convening the Provisional Senate will be issued this evening.

It is intended that the Senate shall meet within a month.

The Senate will be a provisional body and upon it will devolve the duty of revising the regulations for the election of Parliament.

The retention of the two Houses is contemplated, but their membership will be reduced and their powers more clearly defined.

The Parliamentary elections are to take place in October and Parliament is to meet next Spring.

LUNG CHAI KWONG OFFERS HIS SERVICES AT THE FRONT.

PEKING, Aug. 22.

(Delayed in transmission.) Lung Chai Kwong has telegraphed from Hongkong approving of the declaration of war and offering his services at the front in Europe.

The Government has replied expressing its high appreciation.

ENEMY SHIPS.

PEKING, Aug. 22.

The Government has informed the Powers that the purchase of enemy ships requires the Government's approval.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, Aug. 22.

(Delayed.) Two big loans are under negotiation, one for \$100,000,000, with the surplus of the Salt revenue as security, for Government use, and the other for \$200,000,000, with Government Treasury Bills as security, for the redemption of the notes of the Bank of Communications.

The former is from the Group Banks and the latter from the Japanese bankers.

HONGKONG AND GERMANS.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on June 21st Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether a proposal of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the effect that Germans should not be allowed to return to the Colony for some time after the conclusion of the war was rejected by the Legislative Council, the whole official vote being against it; whether this vote represents the view of the Government; and whether Germans after the war will be free to re-enter our Crown Colonies, especially those where there is a large native population, in view of the risk of a repetition of hostile German intrigue which was used so much to our detriment in the past in India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

Mr. Long: I have seen a report from which it appears that the Chinese members of Council and the official members voted against the proposal. The second and third parts of the question raise matters of future policy on which I would prefer not to express an opinion at this moment but my hon. friend may rest assured that the matter of which this is only a part is engaging my anxious attention.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Claxton and Joseland (scr.) beat Carey and de Rome (-10), 96-58.
Beyington and Verney (+10) beat Wodehouse and Thorne (+14), 95-80.
Murray and Moss (+10) beat Rayton and Leith (+30), 96-85.

HOLT'S NEW PURCHASES.

Messrs Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, have, states the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, just purchased the following four steamers, owned by the Knight Steamship Company (Limited) (Messrs Greenhields, Cowie, and Co., Liverpool):
Knight Companion (7,241 tons), Knight Templar (7,116 tons), Knight of the East (6,655 tons), and Knight of the Thistle (6,675 tons). It is understood that the price paid for the vessels was in the neighbourhood of £700,000.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Mr. J. R. Wood this morning fined a Chinese \$750, with the alternative of four months' hard labour, on the charge of being in possession of eight taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

SNATCHING IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning a Chinese was charged with snatching a handbag, containing \$12, from a Portuguese woman walking in Queen's Road Central.

It was alleged that whilst the complainant was walking in Queen's Road Central the defendant snatched her handbag from beneath her arm and ran away. The complainant, however, immediately gave chase and the fugitive was caught in Gilman Street by a Chinese constable.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge but after the case was heard His Worship imposed a sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

POCKET-PICKING IN DES VOEUX ROAD.

A Chinese was this morning sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Dyer Ball on the charge of pocket-picking in Des Voeux Road Central.

INDIA AND PAPER MONEY.

We take the following from the *Bangalore Times*:

Having become accustomed to Treasury Notes for one pound and ten shillings (popularly known as "Bradshaws") after a long term during which the £5 Bank of England note was the smallest paper money in general use, the India Office Administration sees no reason why India (which has long since accepted the Rs. 10 note as a standard) should not have its smaller denominations. Hence the announcement that the scheme for Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 notes is being dealt with, and is likely to fructify ere long. When the issue of small paper money was first mooted, we took steps to ascertain how the local trader would receive the denomination then suggested, viz., Rs. 2 notes; and the result was very favourable. Evidently the change of view which has taken place is due to the greatly increased price of silver, which is now within reach of the point at which it is profitable to melt down rupees and sell them for the value of the metal. It is well known that the China dollar has for some time been worth more than its face value; and there has been considerable trade done in sending these from Upper Burma (where they are brought across the frontier) to Bombay. At the present price of silver they are even more valuable. Silver has gone up because of the continued shortage in the output from China and Mexico, and there seems to be little likelihood that the full supply from these two countries will be available for a considerable time to come.

To this and to the exchange difficulty (which shows no signs of improvement) must be ascribed the decision to issue paper money of the Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 denominations. The Rs. 5 note has never caught on with the public; the Rs. 10 note, in fact the Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 are the generally accepted denominations, the others being by comparison but little in demand. Much depends upon the character of the new paper money. If it is well designed and clearly printed, if there is no chance of mistake between them and the notes already in circulation, if no mistake be made in detail (such as has been made in the past owing to ignorance of racial or religious idiosyncrasies), then there is a very hopeful prospect for the new paper currency. Too much attention cannot be given to the final decision in these matters.

To what extent the issue of paper money will relieve the pressure upon Government funds by avoiding the necessity of purchasing large quantities of silver at the present high price is a secret which is likely to be well kept until the Finance Member makes his speech next March. It is said that at a meeting between officials and the commercial community in Bombay Mr. Malcolm Hogg, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stated that the Indian War Loan had not sufficed to cover the military expenditure of the Government of India; who would soon have to borrow again. Mr. Hogg is said to have asked if there would be an issue of bonus bonds, if the finances of the Government of India are in this parlous state, the relief to be afforded by the issue of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 notes will not be great. Frankly the Rs. 2-8-0 note seems to us a clumsy device, based merely on the fact that the sum is one half the value of an existing note. A Rs. 2 note would be quite as attractive and less troublesome for the banks to deal with.

A MASTER REMEDY.

(HAMBRELL'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary. It effects a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.)

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor in their Weekly Share Report dated Friday, 24th August, states:

Owing to the continued strength in European business becomes increasingly difficult in local shares, and stagnation is the order of the day.

Shanghai is apparently in just the same condition.

Rebates are quoted 2/3 buyers (Electricity).

Rebates—Hongkong Banks are lower with buyers only offering.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons might be placed at \$320. Unions at \$300 are for sale with buyers in evidence.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire are nominal at \$300 and China Fire at \$320.

SINCE.—Official rates remain unchanged, but with regard to Indo-China shares there seems to be a disposition to buy. Rates offering are below official prices, but there would seem to be a scarcity of cash shares on the market.

RATINGS.—China Sugars are nominal at \$60. Malabars are unchanged at \$29.

ONE AND MINING.—Langkats are still \$15.15 in the North. Pains have sellers at \$2.90. Tronohs at 24 are nominal, as are Urals at 33.4. Shellas are wanted at 23-8-6 ex rights. Railways have risen to a bidding quotation of 30/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND COWNS.—Kowloon Wharves are firm with buyers at \$74. Hongkong Docks have been the medium of a fair amount of business between \$112 and \$113, and at the close are buyers at \$113. Shanghai Docks at \$11.78 are nominal.

LAND, BUILDING BUILDINGS.—West Points are in request at \$70. Hongkong Landlords have dropped to \$88 sellers with buyers offering no more than \$86. Centrals have sellers at \$90. Hongkong Hotels are nominal at \$100. This Company has declared an interim dividend of \$2, payable on 1st September next.

Kowloon Landlords are without business at \$33. Humphreys are firm at \$31. Corroon Mills.—The high Exchange has had its effect upon Mill shares. The following are to-day's quotations:—Kwong Ts. 1294 sellers, Shanghai Cottons Ts. 130, Kung Yiks Ts. 15 sellers, Yangtze River Ts. 53 sellers, Orientals Ts. 42 nominal.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric are very steady at \$44. China Lights at \$44 are nominal. Hongkong Trams are quoted \$2.50 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are nominal at \$8. Coments are wanted at \$7. China Bankers have sellers at \$7 and Hongkong Bank at \$10 ex dividend (\$2). Water-hoots are without business at \$13 as are Dairy Farm at \$23 and Ropes at \$27. Steam Laundries have buyers at \$3 ex the dividend of 35 cents just paid. Wm. Powells have sellers at \$14.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 1/11-9/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 65.

HANGING ADVOCATED.

The old question again suggests itself, says *Sydney and Shipping*, as to whether or not the German submarines are conducting their warfare in a legitimate manner. There cannot be any doubt, there is not—the slightest doubt—in any body's mind, but that this warfare, which is not warfare but murder, is not sanctioned by any rules of war. In other words, the U-boats are pirates, and being such they are to be treated as such. According to such facts, we cannot do better than quote from our columns Lord Harswood's letter in which he states: "His Majesty's Government should lose no time in notifying the German Government that:

(1) "The crews of submarines attacking hospital-ships will, if caught) be treated as pirates, and summarily executed."

(2) "The crews of submarines taken prisoners after having sunk without warning, unarmed merchantmen, either British or neutral, will be tried for piracy and murder on the high seas and, if convicted, executed."

Commenting upon this second proposal, we say: The *Sydney and Shipping* why give the murderers a trial? Why not continue: "Why should not the be summarily dealt with? The law's uncertainties are proverbial, and by legal quibble or evasion it is quite possible that these common enemies of humanity might escape the consequences of their ruthless practices. They are pirates or they are not. If they are, hang them; if not, the yard-arm, as Britain used to do in the old days—when manly sentiment counted for less and war was war—and sail into port with them hanging there." It serves little purpose to make a sentimental purpose to designate the Hun U-boat commander and their crews pirates. The war has long passed the academic stage, and the time has come when we should not be satisfied with mere logical and legal arguments that these men are murderers and pirates. We must show in tangible manner that murder and piracy are being with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and a half ago. Hanging them is a much more certain way of dealing with them, when the perpetrators are captured, a sure and certain punishment. These latter-day vermin should be as ruthlessly exterminated, and in the same manner, as were the pirates of a century and

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

KAISER'S HATRED OF ENGLAND.

AN ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24. It is officially announced in Berlin that the Kaiser, addressing the troops on the Yser Front, said: "We will fight till the enemy has had enough. Our chief and most ardent adversary is England. She spreads hatred against Germany world-wide, and is steadily filling her allies with eagerness to fight, therefore England is particularly the enemy whom we must strike down, however difficult it may be."

ANOTHER POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

HOSTILITY TO THE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Aug. 24. Germany has been suddenly plunged into another political crisis as a result of the resignation of the Reichstag Committee, at the manner in which it was headed (2) by Dr. Michaelis, who, as it transpires, when addressing the meeting of the Committee on Wednesday morning, established his hostility by declaring that he never accepted the Reichstag resolution of July 19. Upon the resuming of the sitting after the lunch interval, there was great excitement. Dr. Michaelis sought to soothe the offended deputies by partially withdrawing his statement, but without avail. Dr. Michaelis's political "right roping" has pleased nobody and he is subjected to the most violent attacks. He is generally accused of trifling with the Reichstag. The *Tagblatt*, the organ of powerful financial interests, states that it hopes that the Reichstag will know how to deal with Dr. Michaelis, and demands that the Reichstag shall control all appointments in order to avoid a recurrence of the crisis. This is a thinly-veiled attack on the Kaiser himself, who alone can appoint ministers.

NAVAL AIR SERVICE ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN COAST.

The Admiralty announces that yesterday morning the Naval Service dropped many tons of bombs on dunes at Middelkerke and Raversyde, and an aerodrome at Houttrave. All the machines returned safely.

GERMAN REPORTS ON ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

LONDON, Aug. 24. A German communiqué admits the loss of the Zeppelin which the Admiralty announced, on August 21, was destroyed by light forces operating off the coast of Jutland.

Referring to the Zeppelin raid in which a Zeppelin was fired at over London, and made off pursued by aeroplanes on August 22, the communiqué claims that the airship effectively pelled Hull and Lincoln with bombs.

SERIOUS DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC IN SOUTH GERMANY.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24. Telegrams report that dysentery is epidemic and is ravaging south Germany. The outbreak was caused by insufficient nourishment. The Swiss Government is alarmed and has taken frontier precautions.

GIFTS OF AEROPLANES FROM OVERSEAS.

437 PROVIDED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. It is officially announced that since the beginning of the war, generous contributions for the provision of aircraft have been received from all parts of the Empire and from British subjects in Neutral and Allied Countries.

The number of gift aeroplanes and seaplanes so provided is 437. These are much appreciated, both by the Government and the Air Service as evidence of the public interest in their work.

D.O. OF TANK CORPS.

LONDON, Aug. 25. The *Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir John Capper has been appointed Director-General of the Tank Corps.

A RAMSGATE HOSPITAL BOMBED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The *Daily Mail* states that the hospital at Ramsgate, which was bombed in the air raid, was a Canadian military hospital and was crowded with patients.

Indications show that the Gotha machines deliberately concentrated on the hospital. The huge red cross signs can be clearly seen at an altitude of 12,000 feet, at which height the Gotha machines were not flying.

An amputation ward, containing fifty beds, was wrecked but fortunately, the patients were sight seeing outside.

TAXING BACHELORS AND CHILDLESS WIDOWERS.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24. The Minister of Finance announces that the reserve from the Single Men's and Childless Widowers' Tax will be utilised for the repatriation of returned soldiers.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE R.A.M.C.

LONDON, Aug. 24. A committee of famous Doctors, presided over by Sir Francis Howard, is proceeding to France to inquire into the personal administration of the Army Medical Corps.

MINERS' DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The *Telegraph* states that the Coal Controller at a meeting of the Miners' Federation on August 28, will consider for all round increase in wages of 25 per cent., representing an additional wage bill of £500,000.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 25. It is officially announced that the Earl of Granville has been appointed Minister to Greece.

VICE-ADMIRAL SLADE PROMOTED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. Vice-Admiral Slade has been promoted Admiral.

SHORTAGE OF TEA SUPPLIES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24. It is announced that there is only six weeks' supply of tea in the United Kingdom, and the issue of tea tickets is fore-shadowed.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC EXPANSION.

PARIS, Aug. 24. *Le Petit Journal* states that the expansion of Japan is entirely economic. The Japanese do not covet Indo-China, but they desire commercial facilities, and it is better that our Japanese Allies should assume front rank as regards the economic development in France's great Far Eastern territory.

NEW OUTBREAK OF FIRE AT SALONIKA.

ATHENS, Aug. 24. There has been a new outbreak of fire at Salonika. So far, an additional 1,000 houses have been destroyed.

A MANSION HOUSE FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Lord Mayor has inaugurated a Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers at Salonika. The firm of Rothschild and Sons has given £1,000.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25. The Silver Market is steady. There is nothing offering. Messrs Samuel, Montague and Company's report states that the price of silver has risen owing to scanty supplies, although the demand is not substantial. Eastern business is at a standstill and buying has been chiefly for the trade here and abroad. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 44. Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco for the Raj, the bulk of which is silver, previously purchased. The Indian Treasury's holding of gold and silver continues to increase and there is reason to believe that the totals do not include large amounts of gold received in India from Japan.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FIRST LIST.

LONDON, Aug. 24. Long lists of the first recipients of the Order of Companions of Honour and various classes of the Order of the British Empire have been issued.

The men and women chosen for the distinction are drawn from every walk in life whose services, during the war, have won particular notice.

One class of the Order of the British Empire consists of a medal and is awarded for services by men or women engaged in manual and other war work and for acts of great courage, self-sacrifice, high example, initiative, perseverance, skill, resource and invention.

The announcement fore-shadows that recommendations by fellow workers of worthy recipients will be considered, and it is further announced that the Governments of India and the Dominions have agreed that lists of recipients of the Order of the British Empire shall appear at subsequent dates. Civil Service Military and Naval awards will be similarly treated.

The Order of the Companion of Honour has been conferred upon seventeen people, of both sexes, and the list is headed by Lieut. General South and includes Sir Henry Baginton Smith, K.C.B., Sir Frank Sweetenham, K.C.M.G., the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Miss Violet Markham, Mr. Wardle M.P., Mr. Wilkie M.P., Lord Burnham and five ladies.

The Grand Cross of the British Empire is headed by Queen Mary and includes Lady Lawley.

Thirteen Knights Grand Cross include the Duke of Connaught, Lord Emmott, Lord Galdstone, Lord Sydenham, Sir Eric Geddes, Sir Arthur Pearson and five ladies.

Commanders of the Order include the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton.

There are forty-three Knights Commander of the Order comprised of administrators, advisers, and various Government officials.

Seventy-nine Commanders of the Order include Mr. Appleton, the Secretary General of the Federation of Trades Unions, Mr. Haylock Wilson, the Secretary of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, the "matrons" of the leading London hospitals and Red Cross Society officials.

Seventy Officers of the Order include a number of Trade Union officials.

Fifty-three Members of the Order include distinctions for members of war institutions.

A first list of 52 medalists describes the gallant deeds they performed in the course of their duties in explosives and other factories, and includes a septuagenarian munition worker.

DEMOCRACY AT CRONSTADT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24. A private soldier has been elected Mayor of Cronstadt and a sailor the Municipal Secretary. Maximalists head other parties in municipal elections at Reval.

A RECENT LONDON RAID.

AN AIRMAN'S BRAVERY.

Lieutenant Young, of the Flying Corps, was killed in a battle with the raiders over London last month. A major in the Flying Corps, who was an eye-witness of his death, states that although single-handed Lieutenant Young flew into the middle of 25 machines, and was observed immediately to open fire. All the enemy machines replied.

Lieutenant Young was horribly outnumbered, each German machine having four guns, firing 400 rounds a minute. Lieutenant Young never hesitated a moment, but few on until riddled with bullets. The machine's nose went up, and it fell spinning into the sea from a height of 14,000 ft.

It was impossible to save the body, which was badly entangled in the wires, though a warship rushed to the spot and picked up the observer, who was wounded in six places and had a double fracture of the skull. He has since died. Lieutenant Young was 19½ years of age. His fight was watched by thousands of people.

THE SPOON-FED HUN.

GERMAN PRESS TODAY.

Amsterdam, June 28th.—A great number of German newspapers reproduce an article in the *Handverian Deutsche Vorkriegszeitung*, which says:—

"The contents of the German newspapers to-day tally almost word for word because they are all fed from the same source, and they are unable, owing to the restrictions of the Censorship, to display their talents or to take up an independent attitude towards the events of the day. They are unable to follow their party inclination, and resemble more and more the so-called state-dictated journal, which is the ideal of the State, but which finally must lead to the German Press losing all reputation and influence abroad."

The frequently justified complaint is now heard from the public that it does not matter which newspaper is read, because they all print the same, and the people only have to believe what is placed before them, and what those above consider undesirable is not printed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

NEW POSITION ATTACKED.

LONDON, Aug. 24. Sir Douglas Haig reports heavy local fighting all day long for Greenessier, an important enemy stronghold to the south of Lens. We obtained a foothold this morning and beat off several counter-attacks with heavy enemy losses. Five fighting continues.

We regulated an attack to the north of the Ypres-Boulogne railway and advanced slightly to the north-east of Langemarck.

Air fighting during the past week has been incessant; more severe than in any week of the war period. A change of wind favoured our aeroplanes yesterday and we brought down twelve and drove down six. Two of ours are missing. One landed on the Ostend beach. Our aeroplanes dropped five tons of explosives on objectives behind the enemy's lines.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 25. A German communiqué states: British attacks on a fifteen kilometre front between Langemarck and Holbeke were repulsed, except east of St. Julien and the Ypres-Menin road. The majority of a number of British Tanks were put out of action.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 25. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says:—

We have now bitten another slice off the "greatest altitude of the Ridge," which is towards the east of the Inverness Copse, from where it tends to the north-east through Glepse Wood, the Xonne Bosschen and the western portion of the Polygon-de-Zonneke. Naturally, the enemy is concentrating the utmost to retain this commanding position, hence the bitter fighting.

The extent of the German casualties cannot be judged by normal calculations of the ratio of prisoners, to the rest of the losses because in a struggle of this character the prisoners are bound to be few. The German High Command is sacrificing his reserves recklessly in a policy of immediate and incessant heavy counter-attacks. No fighting is more costly, and the Huns are assuredly reeling under the smashing blows at Lens and in Flanders, where they have massed troops to the weakening of other parts of their line.

The magnificent success of the French at Verdun is causing the Germans the gravest concern.

There is reason to believe that the Crown Prince is calling upon Prince Rupprecht for succour.

The weather has again broken, and it is raining heavily.

THE AIR RAID.

NEEDLE-POINTED BOMBS.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Germans used new needle-pointed bombs at Ramsgate, obviating "duds."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23. A German communiqué states:—We bombed military establishments at Margate, Ramsgate and Dover. Three British and two German aeroplanes were lost.

THE DISOBLIGING ALLIES.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S LAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23. A German report transmitted by wireless, states:—In the course of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on August 21st, he claimed that 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk during July. "When we take into consideration our results on the one hand and the enemy's failures on the other, it appears to be incomprehensible that our enemies do not show a disposition to prepare the way for the consideration of terms of peace."

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24. A large section of the Berlin papers are keenly disappointed at the Chancellor's speech.

The Radical *Algemeine Zeitung* proclaims the necessity for the Chancellor's overthrow, stating that "only a man with a definite plan can now conclude peace."

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* agrees with this standpoint.

The *Telegraph* says that the Session leaves a painful impression. The Majority in the Reichstag seems anxious to retain the peace resolutions as a sort of creed which must be subscribed to word for word by the Government.

The Labour organ, *Morgen Zeitung*, says that Dr. Michaelis's first act in the Main Committee has been a failure.

The Socialist *Vorwaerts* blames the peace-Germans for not permitting the conflict to be temporarily solved by the change in the Chancellorship. They do not hesitate, it says, at plunging the Empire, in the midst of a most terrible war, into anarchy.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, cholera, and dysentery. Secure on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

CRITICISM BY A WELL-KNOWN PRIEST.

LONDON, Aug. 24. Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking at York, stated that the Pope did not fully realise the nature of the Allies' cause. We could not make a peace which would be an armed neutrality until the foe was again ready. The fate of Poland, Armenia, Serbia, Belgium and parts of France would be the fate of our island home if the foe got the opportunity. Therefore we could not sheathe the sword until the flag emblazoned with *Kudra* and frightfulness was hauled down.

AN EXPRESSION DEFINED.

ROME, Aug. 24. The Allied Ministers, accredited to the Vatican, have inquired as to the real meaning of the expression in the Papal Note of "true freedom and common enjoyment of the sea." They were informed that it means the same as enunciated in President Wilson's message.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23. A German communiqué states:—The Russians evacuated positions west of the river as far as Odling and Bignun. We occupied the region without fighting.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24. The National State Conference at Moscow, which will include all parties, classes and communities will be merely consultative.

M. Kerevsky, presiding at the Council of Ministers, made a statement regarding the military, financial, industrial and agrarian situations.

PURGING PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Russian Government is taking rigorous steps to purge Petrograd of undesirable elements. It is clearing out charitable institutions and deporting old gendarmes, secret police and other dangerous elements. It is also dispatching to the Front many who have been wrongly exempted and is strictly limiting the incoming population.

THE JAPANESE MISSION TO AMERICA.

WARM WELCOME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. President Wilson welcomed the Japanese Mission in warm terms. The members of the Commission are gratified at the cordiality expressed towards them in all the cities through which they passed.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

A FORCEFUL REMINDER.

LONDON, Aug. 24. The Secretary of the National Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors has telegraphed to the King and the Premier saying that a quarter of a million men who fought at Mons, the Marne, the Aisne, at Ypres and Jutland, protest against discussing peace at Stockholm or anywhere else. The message continues: "Are all our sacrifices to be in vain? Remember that we once helped to save Europe."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 28th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 30th:—

8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

BATTLING BOX DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 28th:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, August 31st:—

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, August 27th:—

2.30 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 30th:—

2.30 p.m. First Aid Class. Corpl. Kong in charge.

4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RILEY, Officer in Charge of District.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

AUGUST 25th, and MONDAY, AUGUST 27th.

J. R. WILLADSEN Presents the

FRAWLEY CO.

IN THE SCREAMING FARCE

FAIR AND WARMER

and a cast of London and New York Dramatic Stars.

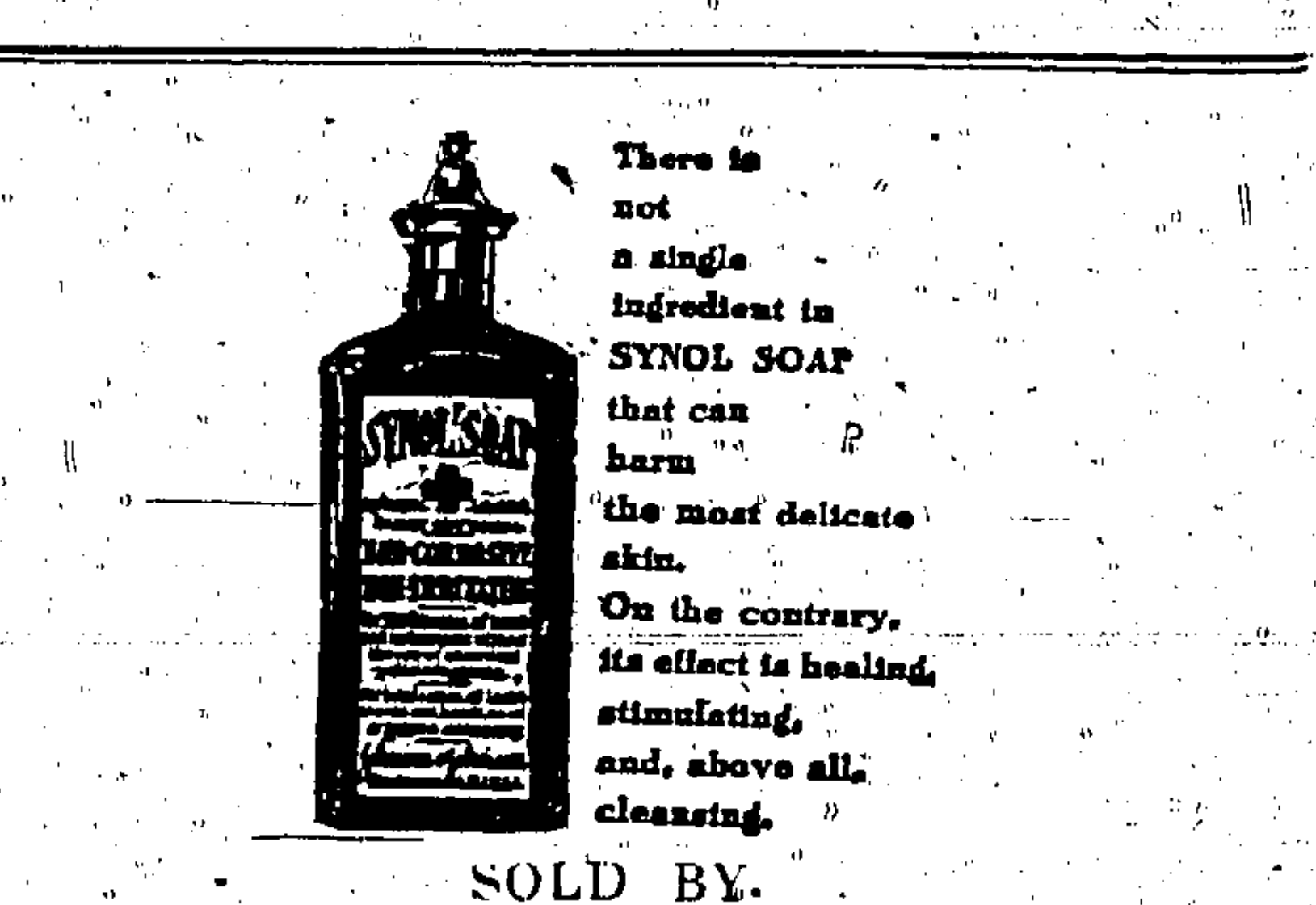
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY.

JOHN HOLLADAY ... EVA LANG.
HOMER BARTON ... ANNETTE TYLER
GEO. A. MOORE ... CORDELLA HAAGER
REYNOLDS DENISTON ... VALENTINE SIDNEY
JOHN DELLA ... GLORIA FONDA.

REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSES

"FAIR & WARMER" ... Saturday & Monday, 25th & 27th.
"THE OUTCAST" ... Tuesday & Wednesday, 26th & 28th.
"TWIN BEDS" ... Thursday & Friday, 30th & 31st.
"BOUGHT & PAID FOR" ... Sat. & Monday, 1st & 3rd. Sept.
"JERRY" ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.
"PAID IN FULL" ... Wednesday & Thurs., 5th & 6th.

There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.



SOLD BY: Queen's Dispensary (HARPER & CO.)
Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH SAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1 WYNDHAM ST. (Glover Street) ESTABLISHED 1860

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it?

The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! Then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! HEAVY! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID."

Agents: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

MANILA GERMANS.

RE-OPENING OF CLUB PERMITTED.

The German Club on Calle San Marcelino has been officially reopened since the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, with sanction of the "insular" government, authorities after having been closed by official order since the declaration of war between United States and Germany.

Permission to reopen the club was granted by the insular authorities after recommendations in favour of such a step from the consular and "after" the receipt of information from Washington that no steps have been taken in the homeland to close German clubs.

The fear that the existence of such a gathering place might possibly constitute a community menace as a source of plotting, is believed by local officials to be groundless, particularly in view of assurances received from leading members of the German colony here that nothing of a nature objectionable to the interests of the government will be tolerated, and this fact, coupled with the information received as to the policy adopted in the United States, has proved largely responsible for the decision just reached.

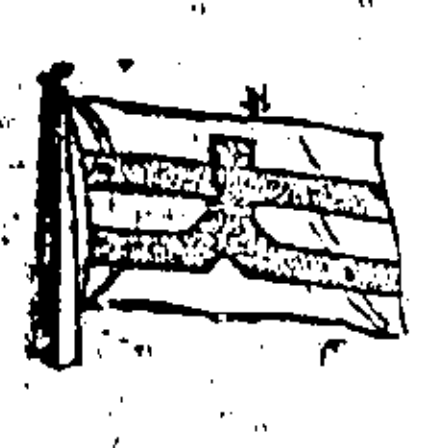
It appears that no attempt was made to secure authority for the reopening of the club until a few weeks ago, when a request was made for permission to reopen it or to dispose of the stocks held there, and belonging to the consular authorities. When this position was received, the local government called to Washington to ascertain the attitude of the federal authorities on the general question of German clubs, the response being that already mentioned.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID
AND MARSEILLES.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID AND MARSEILLES.
Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York at Special Rates.
For FARE, RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING
Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. FARR, Superintendent.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Friday, 1st Sept. at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU".....Wednesday, 28th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSA LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Alping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU".....Friday, 31st Aug. at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 2nd Sept. at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Continuing Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosa Line steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbor Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.
M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

See Nos. 744 & 745.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
FOR SINGAPORE.....Lianchow.....Aug. 28, at Daylight.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....Kienow.....Aug. 28, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....Yingchow.....Aug. 27, Daylight.
NEWCHANG.....SINGAN.....Aug. 28, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....CHUKAN.....Aug. 28, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN.....Kienow.....Aug. 29, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....SHEL 20.....Aug. 30, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....ANWOT.....Sept. 2, Daylight.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.
S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'BANUL'

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon
accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai
taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment
Wooing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 26.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For SINGAPORE.....YUENSANG.....MONDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....TUESDAY, Aug. 28, at Noon.
MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily
disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,
Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all
cases of poisons, impurities or other imperfections of the blood. The action of the
sooner it is introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries,
overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all
itching, pimples, eruptions, swellings and glandular swellings, dislocations, roughness and
slightest patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism,
sciatica, numbness, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy,
psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, galls or beryllus, etc. It
improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking,
straining, spasmodic cough, long after the cessation of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD.—See next insertion for full particulars.

Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 219 for Trial Bottle of either
remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL GATE, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors
may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having
VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES are SOLD BY SOLE'S CASH CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, Wellington Mills, London.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....TUESDAY, 28th August at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September
+ PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October
+ NIPPON MARU	11,000	

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,
CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,900
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Cargo is being landed at their
risk into the Hazardous and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of
Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on MONDAY, 13th
August at 10 a.m.
All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after August
14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 205

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPON
COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK
or SANDAKAN (British North
Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON
COAL (either cargo or Bunkers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour) Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents—Cowie Harbour Coal
Company, Limited. 107

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



OHERRY & CO.

REDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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Russell Street, W.C. F. ALGAR, 11 &
12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,
183 Queen's Road, Victoria, S.W.
CLARK, SON & PLATT, 85 Gros-
venor Street, W. G. STERN & Co., Ltd.,
30 Cornhill, Gordon & Gotch, 15 St.
Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Snow
Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J.
KATHEN & Co., 3 Whitby St.,
E.C. MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 10,
11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND—FRED L. SMYTH, 8 North
St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE—MATTHEW FARRER
& Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balby,
Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWN, Ltd.,
Rollin Hall, West 42nd Street, New
York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally—BRAY & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

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ZEALAND—GORDON & JOHN, Man-
chester and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., The
Agricultural Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KELLY
& WALES, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON
& Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—MERRILL KELLY & WALES,
Ltd.

JAPAN—MERRILL KELLY & WALES, Ltd.,
Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON—FARRER & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.
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"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and
SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	SAIL
"VONDEL"	10,000	1st September.
"ORANJE"	8,000	12th September.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th September.

Three superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second
class passengers.

For further particulars please apply to
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AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via
PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

Monday, 27th instant:—
5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co., drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong recruits provided by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., and Scouts Company on Murray Parade Ground. Tests of Elementary Training.
5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club tables.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Grimes, Edmonds and Edmunds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

Tuesday, 28th instant:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Co. Detachment at Headquarters.
7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range Takers only) at Belchers Battery.
5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co., and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commander. Section Drill and Visual Training.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley (Heliograph and Flag Station Work).

Wednesday, 29th instant:—
5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

Thursday, 30th instant:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M.G. Co. Detachment at Headquarters.
7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.10 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co., and Scouts Company (N.C.O.s and men who failed in the judging contest) Test on 15.17) outside. Counts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley. Tests of Elementary Training (S.T. Nos. 1 & 2).

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 31st instant:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as detailed only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Grimes, Edmonds and Edmunds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley (Heliograph and Flag Station Work).

Saturday, 1st Sept:—
7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergt. Major Ramsey) at Headquarters. Musketry instruction and T. E. T.

4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (unfavourable to attend drills ordered on 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st August. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend).

DETAIL.

On duty 2nd Sept. Scouts Company.
On duty 3rd Sept. Scout Company.
On duty 4th Sept. Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 5th Sept. Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.
On duty 6th Sept. Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 7th Sept. Scouts Company.
On duty 8th Sept. Scout Company.
Orderly Officer from 2nd to 8th Sept. Lieut. R. E. Lindsell.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 26th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 2nd Sept.:—
On duty 2nd Sept. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer: Lieut. E. Brian Jones. Next for duty: H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK:

Monday, 27th instant:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. For Heliograph Instruction: Lieut. O'Connell.

5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

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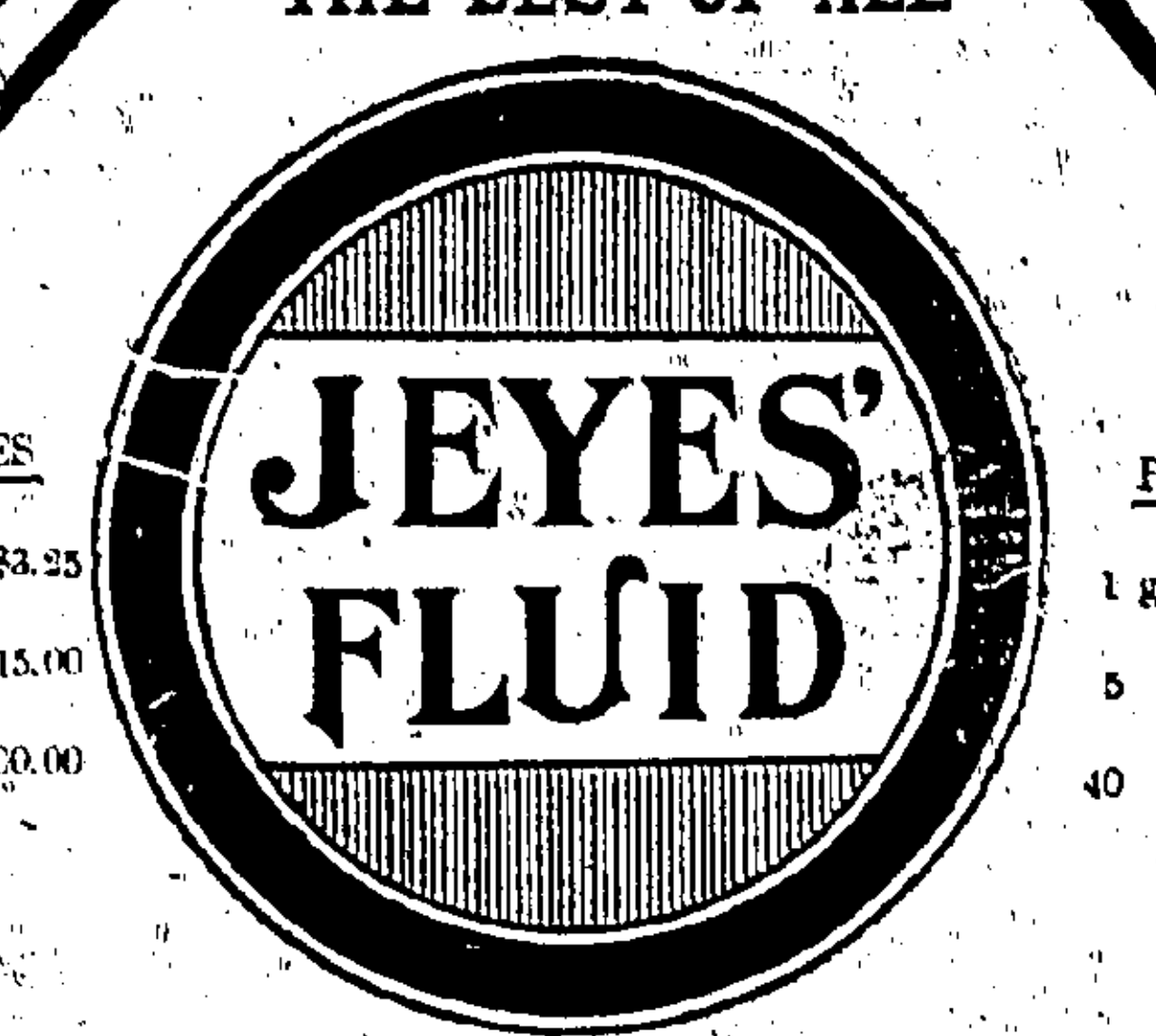
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CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG

12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUG. 26TH.
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
Masses (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial: Venite, Rejoice; Psalm, Baker and Armes; Te Deum, Russell Jones and Pys; Benedictus, Croth (9th morning); Hymns, 224, 438.

God Save the King.
Responses, Ferial: Psalm, Barnby; Magnificat, Oakley (2nd morning); None Dimittis, Talis (2nd morning); Hymns, 228, 290 and 321.
Preacher: The Bishop of Victoria.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after Evening Prayer.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses, Ferial: Venite, As Set; Psalm, XXVI Morning as Set; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Benedictus, Chant No. 38, W.A. Hymns, 6, 122 (A & M 220) 392 (A & M 260) 401 (1st Tune).
God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Responses, Ferial: Psalm, XXVI Evening as Set; Magnificat, Stainer W.A. 338; None Dimittis, Wesley; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Hymns, 149, 375 (A & M 340) 392, 395.
Vesper Hymn.
God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, August 26th.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 536, 293, 213, 514.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 377, 324, 220, 438, 352.
Preacher: Rev. Alex. Baxter.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.
8.15 a.m.—Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
6.30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. H. E. Anderson.

Peak Church.
8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. H. E. Anderson.

The Gospel Hall, 10 & 12 PEDDER STREET.
Weekly Services:—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study 8 p.m.
Friday, ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.
Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, A'PENAL STREET.
Sunday Evening Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, GARDEN ROAD.
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, GLAZIOLO.
Low Mass at 6.7 and 6.50 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
MR. LI HUI PAN, a Chinese grammar teacher in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching. Pupils learn in the Chinese language, and in possession of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office at No. 12, Wellington Street, first floor.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mr. A. E. S. Alves, Capt. S. R. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Andrews, Mr. P. R. Angell, Miss E. Berwin, Mr. A. S. Behrman, Rev. and Mrs. R. G. Coddling, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Cresson, Mr. Oscar Sager, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. H. Frankel, Mr. A. French, Mr. T. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Goodale, Mr. Wm. J. Groth, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harrison and infant, Mr. B. W. Hornberg, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Heise and infant, Mr. J. R. Klepper, Mrs. C. J. Kinder, Mr. and Mrs. I. Lander and infant, Mr. C. H. Lintjck, Mr. John McArthur, Capt. J. A. Manning, Mrs. J. W. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mr. V. Osaka, Miss Roush, Mrs. K. A. Stevens, Mr. M. Santacomo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sipes and 2 children, Mr. J. Scott, Major Shuton, Miss E. C. Tozier, Miss A. L. Tozier, Mr. J. Utermarck, Mr. G. C. Drulis.

EXCHANGE.
Hongkong, August 25, 1917.

On London: Bank Wire ... 2/11 1/2, On demand ... 2/11 1/2, 30 days sight ... 2/11 1/2, 4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2, Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2, Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/11 1/2.

On Paris: On demand ... 4/13, Credits, 4 months sight ... 4/13 1/2.

On New York: On demand ... 1/11, Credits, 60 days sight ... 1/11 1/2.

On Bombay: Wire ... nom., On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta: Wire ... nom., On demand ... nom.

On Singapore: On demand ... 1/12 1/2, 30 days sight (private paper) ... 1/12 1/2.

On Yokohama: On demand ... 1/12 1/2, 30 days sight (private paper) ... 1/12 1/2.

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 39.50, Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ... \$36.65, Silver (per oz.) ... 44 1/2 d., Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 21 1/2 nom., Chinese Copper Cash ... 1/2 p.m., Chinese Copper Centes ... 1/2 p.m., Rate of Native Interest ... 2 1/2 p.m., Hongkong Sub. Coin ... 1/2 p.m.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1912-1916.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

CHINA MAIL OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.31—No returns from Japan, and continental stations north of Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it remains relatively low over China generally, with indications of a depression to the N.W. of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 71.00 inches, against an average of 63.61 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 26th August:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds; moderate; fair generally, some showers.
2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Aug., 1917:—

Date	Ends	Begin
Aug. 25th, 5.32 a.m.	6.58 p.m.	
" 26th, 5.34 " "	6.58 " "	
" 27th, 5.54 " "	6.58 " "	
" 28th, 5.54 " "	6.58 " "	
" 29th, 5.54 " "	6.58 " "	
" 30th, 5.54 " "	6.54 " "	
" 31st, 5.54 " "	6.54 " "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 25, 1917.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
W. Post Office	6 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Memuro	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Hokkaido	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Tokio	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Kobe	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Nagasaki	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Kagoshima	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Oshima	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Naha	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Ishijima	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Bunin Island	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Wei-hai-wei	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Hankow	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Ichang	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Shanghai	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Chinese Copper Cash	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Gutaleff	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Sharp Pk.	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Amoy	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Swatow	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Taihou	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Taiwan	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Kochun	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Pescadores	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Canton	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Hongkong	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Gap Rock	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Macao	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Wanchow	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Pathei	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Hoihow	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Phelien	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Tourane	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
C. St. James	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Aparri	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Dagupan	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Manila	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Legaspi	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Tacloban	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Iloilo	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Surigao	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Guan	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b
Labuan	5 a.	29.78	77	82	W	1	b

SHARE REPORT.

AUGUST 25TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quoted 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$800 s.	Interim of 29-3/4 s/c 1917.	6 1/2 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons	\$50 \$320 s.	67 final making \$25 s/c 1916 and Interim of \$15 s/c 1917. Int. div. of 15 % = 15/100 at 3/6 5/16, \$4.25 per share s/c 1916. Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 s/c 1915 and Interim of \$30 s/c 1916 \$15 making \$22 1/2 for 1915 and special of \$3 on account 1916.	7 p.c.
North China	\$25 T. 110		5 1/2 p.c.
Unions	\$100 \$800 s.		7 p.c.
Yangtze	\$60 \$190 s.		11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire	\$20 \$133	\$7 and bonus \$3 for 1915. \$27 for 1915.	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50 \$300		8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamship	\$50 \$56	Int. of \$5 s/c 1916-1917.	16 1/2 p.c.
Steamboats	\$15 \$18	\$1.25 for 1916.	7 p.c.
INDO-CHINA.			
(Preferred)	\$25 \$25 s.	Final of 3/4 s/c 1916.	6 p.c.
(Deferred)	\$25 \$101 1/2	Final of 40 s/c 1916.	21 p.c.
"Shell" Transport	\$1 108 1/2 s.	0/1 final making 7/4 s/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 24.	5 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10 \$29	\$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16.	7 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100 \$96	\$12 for 1916.	12 p.c.
Malacca Sugars	\$20 \$29	P. 5 for 1916.	13 1/2 p.c.
MINING.			
Kailash	\$1 40/1 b.	Int. div. of 1/4 free of income tax, making 10 1/2 s/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9. Tis. 1 for 1916.	7 p.c.
Langkat	\$10 T. 14 b.		6 p.c.
Ranba	\$1 \$2.60 s.	1/4 interim making 4 s/c 1916.	15 p.c.
Tropoh Mines	\$1 25/8	9 % for 1915.	
Ural Caspian	\$1 32		
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves	\$50 \$74 s.	8 % for 1916 & bonus \$2	8 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$113 1/2 b. 114 s.	Interim of 8 1/2 s/c 1917.	9 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 10, T. 78	Tis. 9 for year ending 30-4-17.	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels	\$5 \$100	\$3 s/c half year ended 30-6-17.	6 p.c.
Central Estates	\$10 \$21 s.	\$7 s/c 1916.	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$10 \$85 b. 38 s.	Interim of 8 1/2 s/c 1917.	8 p.c.
Hampshire Estates	\$1 1/4	50 cents for 1916.	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30 \$53	\$2 for 1916.	6 p.c.
West Point			